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All work to be done in 1856, at
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And all kinds of Produce.
NO. 33, WEST WALNUT ST.,
BETWEEN COLUMBIA AND BROOK STREETS
CINCINNATI, O.

H. C. RUSSELL,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
WILL continue the practice of medicine
Office in Gross Block, second story.
Tiffin, Ohio, 1857.

GEORGE E. SENEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Tiffin, Ohio.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his care, in Seneca and adjoining
Counties.
OFFICE, in Commercial Row, up stairs.
Tiffin, Nov. 3d, 1854.

J. C. LEWIS,
Solicitor in Chancery,
Rooms, over George E. Sene's Store.
Tiffin, Nov. 15th, 1855.

T. C. TUNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, Shawhan's Block, Up Stairs.
Tiffin, May, 5th, 1855.

J. A. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, opposite Commercial Row.
Tiffin, Nov. 9th, 1855.

W. P. & H. NOBLE,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE, one door south of Gallup's Jew-
elry Store, Up Stairs.

STEVE & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE, in Commercial Row, over Gallup's
Jewelry Store, nearly opposite the Court House.
Professional business and the collection of all
kind of debts promptly attended to.
Tiffin, Sept. 17th, 1854.

LEWIS FIRE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will give
prompt attention to all matters entrusted to his
care, in the line of his profession.
OFFICE, Shawhan's Block Market Street.
He speaks and French, will be consulted in
his own professional language.
Tiffin, October, 27th, 1854.

JOHN G. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over George E. Sene's Store, with John C. Lee,
Tiffin, Sept. 14, 56.

WILLIAM GALLUP,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
All kinds of watches kept constantly on hand
Store in Commercial Row.
Tiffin, Sept. 17th, 1854.

JOHN MYERS,
CABINET & CHAIRMAUFACTORY.
next door to the M. E. Church,
on Market street.
Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854.

PETER VANNEST,
BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MAN-
UFACTURER, east of the Court House, on
Market Street.
Tiffin, Sept. 29th, 1854.

D. D. DICKER, H. M. MARTIN,
DILDINE & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS.
MARSHES, Iowa County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to their
care, in Iowa and adjoining Counties.

G. W. & J. J. CUNNINGHAM,
PROPRIETORS OF
ROCKLAND MILLS.
And dealers in Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Clover,
Timothy and Flax seed, Flour, Corn Meal and
Mill Feed of all kinds.
OFFICE on Main street, opposite the Post Office.
Tiffin Ohio. (my3267)

W. HOBBS,
DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIP-
TION OF GOODS FOR MEN, Women, Wholesale or
Retail, by the piece, yard, or Ready Made, and
general Manufacturer of clothing, hats, Rubber
and all kinds of goods, and traveling bags, etc.
Tiffin, May 11, 56.

H. S. Wenner and Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
SULKIES, ETC.
Jefferson st., opposite the German Catholic Church,
TIFFIN, OHIO.
A fine stock of all styles of Carriages, etc.
is placed in the best manner and of the most dur-
able materials and workmanship, constantly on
hand, and promptly made to order.

J. N. HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, in Commercial Row, up stairs.
Tiffin, Ohio.

JOHN G. PATTERSON,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office with J. C. Lee,
TIFFIN, OHIO.

WILLIAM GALLUP,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
All kinds of watches kept constantly on hand
Store in Commercial Row.
Tiffin, Sept. 17th, 1854.

THE TIPPIN TRIBUNE.

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

VOL. IX,

TIFFIN, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

NO. 28.

Miscellaneous.

WESTERN ANECDOTE.
Judge W. who recently returned from a tour to the West, relates an anecdote illustrating the horrors to which travelers in that region are exposed. In his passage to one of the rivers he fell in with a talkative lady and gentleman, to whom he was relating some of his sufferings from mosquitoes.

"Husband," said the lady to the gentleman about the man we met in Iowa. The hint was sufficient, and husband proceeded to state that, in their travels further west, they made the acquaintance of a stalwart, rollicking western hoosier, one of the genus who could "whip his weight in wild cats," but who possessed a fund of quiet humor. On one occasion they stopped at a hotel in the interior, not of the most inviting appearance. They were shown to their rooms; the hoosier at one end, and the lady and gentleman at the other, of a long hall. About midnight the drowsy couple were startled by the report of fire-arms, proceeding from the end of the hall occupied by their traveling companion.

Both started up in bed and began to speculate on the probable cause of this untimely alarm. When they heard a rushing of feet and confusion of voices in the hall. On going to the door, the gentleman found the whole household, headed by the landlord, rushing in the direction of the report. His curiosity led him to join the procession, and he arrived with the rest, in front of the hoosier's door. The landlord tried the latch but found it fast, whereupon, in a loud voice, he demanded admission.

"What do you want?" roared the voice within.
"Want to come in!" replied the landlord.
"Can't do it!" was the response from within. "I've my room, and I'm in bed; can't come in."
"Let me in!" shouted the landlord, in a loud tone, at the same time shaking the door violently. "Or I'll break the door down."

"Hold!" rejoined the voice within; I'll open the door.
The door was soon opened when in rushed the whole party, expecting to find the floor covered with blood. What was their surprise to find everything in their proper place, and the hoosier calm and unconcerned. A revolver was laying carelessly upon the stand.
"Who fired that pistol?" demanded the landlord.
"I did!" was the reply.
"Why?" asked the landlord.
The hoosier stepped to the bed, and throwing back the covering said:
"Look here! Do you see that?"

The attention of the party was once again directed to the point indicated, and there, over the whole surface of the sheet, bedbugs were scampering in every direction, like a flock of sheep frightened by a dog.
The landlord was chagrined and puzzled; and looked at his lodger for an explanation.
"These," began the hoosier, straightening himself to his full height, and gestulating with his right hand in grandiloquent style; "these are my friends; I have settled an armistice with them, and we are on friendly terms; but on the window sill there, just outside, you will find two infernal big fellows that I could not do anything with, and so I just put a bullet through 'em. But it's all right now; it's all understood between me and my friends here, and we shall get along well enough now."

It is needless to say that the landlord retired to his own bed visibly crestfallen, while the spectators enjoyed a hearty laugh.
PORK FATTENED ON HUMAN BODIES.
Let any person, says a writer in a late Ceylon paper, at daybreak start from the gates of Government House, Calcutta, and whether his walk be on the banks of the canals, which on three sides surround the city, he will see pigs feeding on the dead bodies of the natives that have been thrown there during the night; during the day the river police clear away and sink all that remain of the bodies. Bad as is the metropolis of India, it is nothing compared to Patna. Hundreds upon hundreds of human corpses are there strowed along the strand; and fastening Ghoulie-like, upon these are droves upon droves of swine. These swine are slaughtered, cut up and salted into hams, bacon, and pickled pork, and then despatched to Calcutta. The great market for this poisonous swine produce is in the Mauritius and Bourbon, where it is foisted on the inhabitants as the produce of Europe. Moreover, any swine are sold in Calcutta at three or four shillings each carcass, it is stated that the inferior class of homeward-bound vessels are provisioned with them, and thus this human-fed pork is introduced into Europe and America.

SEDUCTION CASE IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.
A correspondent of the Paris Flag, writing from Carlisle, says:
The trial of Dr. J. H. Carpenter in our Circuit Court last week, for the seduction of Miss Gorman resulted in his being fined \$2,750 and costs. The case will probably cost him about \$5,000. He is worth about \$8,000. His property was attached when the suit commenced. The Doctor is a married man. Miss Gorman had been married to Mr. Dunington about three months before the birth of the child. Her husband obtained a divorce. She is about 18 years old and modest and retiring in her appearance.

MURDER. The Grand Jury of Monroe county have found a true bill against Jacob Myers, the murderer of James Henderson.

The Cincinnati Commercial.

The Commercial is the New York Herald of the West. Like its notorious prototype, it never attributes an honest motive to any man for anything he does. It seems to act on the principle that all men, outside of its own immediate circle, are knaves; that virtue and morality in public life have no existence; hence, detraction and denunciation are its favorite weapons.

That the Commercial is conducted with a certain degree of ability, no one will deny; but it is all of the baser sort. We question whether its advocacy of Republican principles is not more than counterbalanced by its studied detraction of leading Republicans. When the result of the last Presidential election was ascertained the Commercial came out in a violent philippic against Mr. Greeley, and other prominent members of our party, for what it was pleased to term the mistakes of the canvass. Greeley had said at the Pittsburgh Convention that all the friends of Freo Kansas, without regard to minor differences, should unite in the election of a Republican President; and this the Commercial construed into an approval of a coalition with Know Nothingism, though it well knew that Greeley never had a particle of sympathy with the secret order—had, in fact, denounced its principles from the start. Again, some Eastern Locofoco paper—or perhaps it was the N. Y. Herald—started a report that Lieut. Gov. Ford had received money in New York to buy up the Fillmore party of Ohio to vote for Fremont, which money the Lieut. Governor had pocketed; and this, though a sheer falsehood, was eagerly caught up by the Commercial, & spread before its readers and, if we remember rightly, was never contradicted by that sheet.

For the past few weeks, the Commercial has been inflamed with a desire to outvie the most rampant Locofoco journal in the State in denunciation of the Republican majority in the Legislature. It finds fault with this, that, and the other—nothing that has been done satisfies it. Even charactersizes the Legislature as an ignorant and knavish body, because it adopted a resolution authorizing Justice to purchase out of fines collected, Warren's Ohio Criminal Laws and Forms, a book which all Justices need, and which, from their scanty remuneration, they can ill afford to purchase. But the Commercial has afforded the Commercial its strongest pretext for attacking the Legislature. A brother of the editor of that sheet applied to the Board of Public Works for the office of engineer on the canals, but was not appointed; and now the Commercial is "down" on the Board, and upon everybody who don't go in for the repudiation of the contracts. Its columns daily teem with slanders upon the best men in the bet men in the State, and its large circulation gives it no inconsiderable degree of influence in promoting dissension in our ranks.

If a few thousand Republicans would withdraw their support from this biased concern, and bestow it upon our State organ, the O. S. Journal, and the local Republican journals, which bear the brunt of the battle, we have no doubt our cause would be materially benefited.

THE RICHEST COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD.
—To the poor Indian! A day or two since we had occasion to mention that the result of the late sale of the Delaware (Indiana) trust lands was \$476,000. The lands sold were only those comprised in the eastern division of this great reservation. The western division is now advertised to be sold. That contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate of at least \$600,000. The tribe are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles long by ten broad. That would sell to-morrow for \$10 per acre, or an aggregate of \$3,000,000. "I wish their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about \$4,070,000. They number in all some nine hundred souls; and from the real estate described above are worth an average of \$4,440 per soul, or 29,220 to each family of five persons among them.—Washington Star.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FORBIDDEN.
—"Bailey's Dictionary," edition of 1730—127 years ago—under the word "loadstone," is the following foreboding the electric telegraph:
"Some authors write, that by the help of the magnet, or loadstone, persons may communicate their minds to a friend at a distance; as, suppose one to be at London and the other at Paris, if each of them have a circular alphabet, like the dial-plate of a clock, and a needle touched with one magnet, then at the same time that the needle at London was moved, that at Paris would move in like manner, provided each party had secret notes for dividing words, and the observation was made at a set hour, either of the day or of the night, and when one party would inform the other of any matter he is to move the needle to those letters that will form the words that he desires what he would have the other know, and the other needle will move in the same manner. This may be done reciprocally."

MORE IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.
The Washington Star states that there is positive information in Washington that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah Territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young, for Governor, with the approval of the purpose of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms. The truth is, the Mormons are already practically in a state of rebellion.

How an advertisement was lost.

I have a story to relate, which though occupying more space than I usually devote to single incidents, conveys so excellent a moral, that I have yielded to the temptation to give it in full. It is a lesson to indirect self-sufficiency and ingratitude.
The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the station of Joigny, a town upon the route, and again went on after leaving a few passengers. The depot for a moment crowded with railroad agents and lookers-on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals. One of these, an old man, dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer; the other, a youth of some five and twenty who seemed to be waiting for some one to come to meet him. To this personage the old man finally addressed himself. "May I presume, sir," said he, "to inquire if you are Mr. Clement B.?" "Yes, my good man," replied the youth with haughtiness of manner; "and have no doubt you are Mr. Martin?"

"As your service, sir," returned the other.
"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Clement, in the same tone, "I begin to imagine you intended to keep the waiting. That would not have been the best manner in which to have disappointed yourself into my grasp."

"The old man, instead of replying, let his head fall upon his breast, as if in deep affliction, and continued the new comer toward a large old-fashioned carriage to which a rough-looking crew was huddled.
"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin. "If you will be good enough to get in, I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That carriage!" cried Clement. "Why I shall be taken for a traveling pedlar!" Notwithstanding, as there seemed no way of avoiding it, he took his seat beside the old man, not without other expressions of disdain. In another moment the old man had seized the reins and the horse started on a clumsy trot.

But a few days before, Clement B., who now put on so many airs, was a simple clerk in a crockery store in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being an unassuming little fellow. What, then, brought about this sudden transformation? He had become, since the previous day, a rich man, and it may well be understood that the possessor of an income of 20,000 francs a year, finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a poor clerk. On the previous day whilst dusting the pile of crockery under his charge, a letter arrived for him with the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had heard, as an eccentric and wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his chateau in Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole legatee of his estates, to the exclusion of many other heirs. The letter was from a notary of the Province, who desired him to leave Paris immediately for Joigny, the town near which his uncle had resided, where he would be met by Martin, an old confidential servant of the defunct; and conducted from the railroad to the "Hermitage," the name which the deceased had given his chateau and estate, which constituted the main portion of the legacy.

The young man almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, hastened to obey the notary's directions; and upon his arrival at Joigny old Martin met him as we have seen.

On jolted the queer vehicle, in which our hero had so contemptuously taken a place, until after a ride of several miles, the occupants arrived at their destination. Martin offered the honors of the Hermitage to the new proprietor, called all the servants and introduced them to their future master, and then conducted the latter to his apartments.

"This was the sleeping chamber of your uncle," said Martin, as they entered a vast apartment furnished in old-fashioned style. "It was in this room he died ten days ago."

But the nephew, instead of evincing any emotion upon being shown the chamber of his benefactor, threw upon all around him a look of scorn, and cried: "Upon my word, I can't say I think much of the old boy's taste! I never saw anything so frightfully ugly in all my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it is the best there is here; and if you cannot content yourself, I find no really good where you will find other lodgings."

"Me! here! You don't imagine I am such a donkey! I hope, for us, young fellows, I'd mind, Paris is the only place; so I shall sell this old ruckery at once, and be off."

"Sell the Hermitage, your uncle's favorite place of residence! Impossible! And we servants who hoped to end our days under this roof—what is to become of us?"

LAW OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(No. 19.) AN ACT.
To amend the act entitled "An act of the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace, and of the duties of Constables in Civil Courts," passed March 14th, 1853.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the forty-fifth section of the act entitled "An act of the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace, and of the duties of Constables in Civil Courts," passed March 14th, 1853, be so amended as to read as follows: Section 45. If judgment be rendered in favor of the defendant in action, the attachment shall be discharged, and the property attached or its proceeds shall be returned to him, unless the plaintiff shall, within a certain time, to be fixed by the Justice, give an undertaking for so much of the property shall not be returned to the defendant, and in case of appeal by either party the attachment shall be continued in and determined by the Court of Common Pleas in the same manner as though said attachment had been issued from said Court of Common Pleas.

Section 2. That when the plaintiff shall appeal the undertaking, shall be at least to double the amount of the appraised value of the property attached and in addition to the conditions now provided by law for undertakings in appeal shall contain a provision to pay defendant all damages sustained, if it shall be found in the Court of Common Pleas, that said attachment was wrongfully obtained.

Section 3. That original Section 45 of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby repealed.
N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
THOS. H. FORD,
President of the Senate.
February 26, 1857.

(No. 26.) AN ACT.
To amend section 491 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of civil procedure," passed March 11, 1853.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 491 of the act to establish a code of civil procedure, passed March 11, 1853, be amended by an act passed March 25, 1856, entitled "an act to amend sections 481, 490, 491, of the act to establish a code of civil procedure," etc., be so amended as to read as follows: Section 491. Execution may be issued upon transcripts filed in vacation or during term, at any time, after said transcript may be filed, the same as if the judgments had been taken in court, and the sheriff shall return the same as other executions: Provided, that on such execution no sale shall be advertised and made till after the next term after the filing of said transcript; and the same shall be as provided in section 490; and all sales of real estate made on executions issued upon transcripts, the Sheriff's proceedings shall be examined and approved by the Court as in other cases.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
THOS. H. FORD,
President of the Senate.
February 26th, 1857.

(No. 46.) AN ACT.
To amend the first section of the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act regulating Railroad Companies," passed February 11, 1856, and repealing the eighth section thereof, passed April 8th, 1856.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the proviso in the first section of an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act regulating railroad companies," passed February 11, 1856, and repealing the eighth section thereof passed April 8, 1856, shall not apply to any railroad company whose road was at the time of the passage of said act or has been since, is a state of construction and said proviso shall only apply to those railroads actually suspended and upon which no labor has been performed in good faith to construct the same since the passage of said act.

Section 2. That in all cases in which any railroad company heretofore incorporated, has been duly organized under any law of this State, and has commenced in good faith the construction of its railroad, or has in good faith made expenditures thereupon by survey or otherwise, shall be entitled to the full benefits of the extension of the time for the completion of the same as provided for in said first section of the act to which this is an amendment: Provided that nothing in this act, or in the act to which this act is supplementary, shall be construed as reviving any charter that shall have expired previously to the passage of said act.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts passed previous to April 8, 1856, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
LESTER TAYLOR,
President of the Senate pro tem.
Columbus, March 26, 1857.

(No. 47.) AN ACT.
To amend an act to prevent Nuisances, passed February 11, 1853.

THE TIPPIN TRIBUNE.

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eral Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the third section of the act entitled as not in addition to the act to prevent nuisances passed February 11, 1853, be and the same is hereby amended as to read as follows: Section 3. That if any person or persons put any dead animal or part of the carcass of any dead animal upon any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadows or common or in any place within one mile of the residence of any person or persons, except the same and every part thereof shall be buried at least one foot under ground, and if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of the citizens of this State or any of them, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, and every twenty-four hours said owner may permit the same to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional offence against the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That section three of the act to which this is amendatory, be and the same is hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its passage.
N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LESTER TAYLOR,
President of the Senate pro tem.
Columbus, March 19, 1857.

(No. 66.) AN ACT.
Providing for the submission to the electors of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Ohio and Branches."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Ohio and Branches," passed at the present session of the general assembly, be and the same is hereby submitted to the electors of this State, at a general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, for their approval or rejection, and each elector may vote written or printed, or by ballot, and partly printed upon his ticket the words "For the Bank Charter," or "Against the Bank Charter," or words to that effect, and the judges of each election district in counting out the votes shall set down in separate columns, in the poll books, the votes given "For the Bank Charter," and the votes given "Against the Bank Charter," and certify to the number of votes given for and against the charter, as they are required to certify to the number of votes given for candidates.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the persons opening the poll books in each county, to make a separate abstract of votes given for, and against, the charter, including a statement showing the number of votes cast, which were neither for or against the charter. And the clerk of the court of common pleas of each county shall immediately after such abstract is made, make a certified copy thereof under the seal of the court, and forward the same by mail to the governor, at Columbus, marked on the outside, "Abstract of votes for and against Bank Charter, given in — county."

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the governor, as soon after said election as practicable, with the aid of the auditor or secretary of State, to open and abstract all said returns; and the governor shall immediately thereafter, by proclamation in some newspaper published at Columbus, set forth the number of votes given for the charter, the number of votes given against the charter, and the number of all the votes given were for the charter, he shall further state therein, in separate columns, the number of votes given for the charter, he shall state, and that the charter has, for that reason, failed to become a law.

Section 4. That any clerk who shall fail or neglect to make return to the governor, as required in section two of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the proper county, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the state.

Section 5. That the act of the present session entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Ohio and Branches" shall be printed with the laws of this session of General Assembly.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.
March 30, 1857.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A strange accident occurred in Hamilton, Canada, on Thursday last:

"A French Canadian woman named Mary Jewell, was drowned under very peculiar circumstances yesterday. The deceased appeared to have been walking along a slight embankment on the side of the street, and having slipped and fallen with her face in a posthole full of water, was drowned. It is somewhat singular that an accident of this kind should have occurred on the day on one of the principal streets without attracting the notice of some passer by, but such is the fact."

THE BELGIAN STEAMER Constitution arrived last evening from Southampton, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. From England and France there is nothing new of moment, are very interesting, though no new event of importance is reported. It is stated that Russia is preparing 100,000 men for a grand demonstration against the Ottoman in the Caucasus.